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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/735,665 | 12/16/2003 | Jun Fujimoto | 246666US2 | 2851 |
| 22850 7590 08/10/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 | | | EXAMINER ELAHEE, MD S | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2614 | PAPER NUMBER |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/735,665

Applicant(s)

FUJIMOTO, JUN

Examiner

Md S. Elahee

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on December 16, 2003, March 15, 2004, March 18, 2005 and September 14, 2006 were received. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the phrase “selecting of services the provided” used in page 3, line 1 of the original specification should apparently be “selecting of the services provided” and the phrase “each works” used in page 3, lines 22-23 of the original specification should apparently be “each of the terminals works”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 2-10 are objected to because of the following informalities: regarding claims 2-10, the phrase “A remote control terminal” in line 1 should apparently be “The remote control terminal”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-3 and 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,223,029) in view of Ugawa (Japanese Pub. No. 2002239178).

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Regarding claim 1, with respect to Figures 1-6, Stenman teaches a remote control terminal comprising:

a local area communication system is providing [i.e., managing] predetermined services (col.3, lines 12-18, 25-30, col.6, lines 48-51, col.7, lines 22-24, 35-37) (Note; mobile telephony functionality and peripheral device controlling functionality are predetermined services.);

Stenman further teaches input means for selecting of the predetermined services provided from local area communication system (abstract; col.3, lines 12-18, 25-30, col.6, lines 48-51, col.7, lines 22-24, 35-37);

Stenman further teaches local communication module 2027 in Fig.4 [i.e., obtaining means] for obtaining information corresponding to a service selected by the input means from the local area communication system (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 22-24, 35-37) (Note; the local communication module 2027 forms radio communication link between a peripheral device and control command module 2025 in Fig.4 for enabling transmission of the predetermined control commands to the peripheral device. It clearly means that the local communication module must receive [i.e., obtaining] information corresponding to a service in order to form the radio communication link.);

However, Stenman does not specifically teach a service manager for managing predetermined services. The predetermined services of Stenman is managed by the local area communication system from where a user can select a service. Ugawa teaches a server computer 1 (Drawing 1, item 1) [i.e., service manager] for managing predetermined services (abstract; paragraphs 0008, 0018, 0020, 0021 in description). (Note; it is inherent that a service manager of the server computer managing transmission and reception of image data as well as storing of the

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data. These transmission, reception and storing services of image data are the claimed predetermined services.) Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate a service manager in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa for managing predetermined services. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to manage predetermined services in a single server such that time required for service management will be reduced in a significant amount.

Stenman further teaches touch screen [i.e., displaying means] for displaying the command option corresponding to the service (col.7, lines 63-65).

However, Stenman further does not specifically teach displaying information corresponding to the service obtained by the obtaining means. Ugawa teaches displaying information corresponding to the service obtained by the obtaining means (abstract; paragraphs 0008, 0018, 0020, 0021 in description). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate the feature of displaying information corresponding to the service obtained by the obtaining means in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa for providing user's requested information. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to display a particular information to a user's device based on his selection such that the user can get opportunity to watch the desired information.

Regarding claim 2, Stenman, as applied to claim 1, teaches storing means for storing a plurality of pieces of instruction information, wherein the pieces of instruction information show procedures for obtaining the services (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 22-24, 35-37, 63-65)

(Note; since the command control module 2025 in Fig.4 generates instructions in response to user input it is clear that the mobile station 2000 in Fig.4 must store the instructions.);

Stenman further teaches that the input means selects of a plurality of pieces of instruction information stored in the storing means showing procedures for obtaining the services (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 22-24, 35-37);

Stenman further teaches that the obtaining means obtains the instruction information selected by the input means from the storing means (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 22-24, 35-37, 63-65); and

Stenman further teaches that the touch screen [i.e., displaying means] displays the instruction information obtained by the obtaining means (col.7, lines 63-65).

Regarding claim 3, Stenman, as applied to claim 1, teaches that the remote control terminal works as a telephone (col.7, lines 35-37).

Claim 6 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Stenman, as applied to claim 1, teaches that voice recognition module 2055 in Fig.4 [i.e., speech recognition means] for recognizing speech as a spoken command [i.e., character string] (col.3, lines 41-44, col.7, lines 52-56);

wherein, the obtaining means obtains a service related to the character string (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 52-56).

Regarding claim 7, Stenman, as applied to claim 3, does not specifically teach that the input means allows selection of images taken by a plurality of cameras provided in a game arcade for taking images of a situation in the game arcade. Ugawa teaches that the input means allows selection of images taken by a plurality of cameras provided in a game arcade for taking images of a situation in the game arcade (abstract; Drawing 1; paragraphs 0008, 0018, 0020, 0021 in description). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate the input means allowing selection of images taken by a plurality of cameras provided in a game arcade for taking images of a situation in the game arcade in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to provide a particular image based on a user's selection.

Stenman further does not specifically teach that the obtaining means obtains at least one of the images selected by the input means as information corresponding to the service. Ugawa teaches that the obtaining means obtains at least one of the images selected by the input means as information corresponding to the service (abstract; paragraphs 0008, 0018, 0020, 0021 in description). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate the feature of the obtaining means for obtaining at least one of the images selected by the input means as information corresponding to the service in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to receive image from a server such that the image can easily delivered to a user.

Stenman further does not specifically teach that the displaying means displays the image obtained by the obtaining means. Ugawa teaches that the displaying means displays the image obtained by the obtaining means (abstract; paragraphs 0008, 0018, 0020, 0021 in description).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate the feature of the displaying means displaying the image obtained by the obtaining means in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to display a particular image to a user's device based on his selection such that the user can get opportunity to watch the desired image.

Regarding claim 8, Stenman, as applied to claim 1, teaches that the obtaining means controls an electric device (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-7, 15-24).

Regarding claim 9, Stenman, as applied to claim 8, teaches that the electric device is an air conditioner, audio equipment, a video, a camera, a printer, or a personal computer (col.7, lines 15-18).

Regarding claim 10, Stenman, as applied to claim 8, does not specifically teach that the obtaining means is connected to the Internet. Ugawa teaches that the obtaining means is connected to the Internet (paragraphs 0018, 0020, 0021 in description). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman to incorporate an internet connection with the obtaining means in Stenman's invention as taught by Ugawa. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to retrieve user selected information at lower cost.

Claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

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8. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stenman et al. in view of Ugawa further in view of Gopinath (U.S. Patent No. 5,990,885).

Regarding claim 4, Stenman, as applied to claim 1, teaches that the remote control terminal is provided in a home (col.5, lines 23-26).

However, Stenman in view of Ugawa does not specifically teach that the remote control terminal is provided in a guest room. Gopinath teaches that the remote control terminal is provided in a guest room (col.4, lines 4-12). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stenman in view of Ugawa to provide the remote control terminal in a guest room in Stenman's invention in view of Ugawa's invention as taught by Gopinath. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to enable a guest to enjoy the benefit of controlling appliances using a remote control device in a guest room.

Regarding claim 5, Stenman, as applied to claim 4, teaches that the input means detects a telephone (col.7, lines 25-35); and

the obtaining means communicates the telephone selected by the input means (col.7, lines 35-37).

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Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S. Elahee whose telephone number is (571) 272-7536. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Md. Shafiqul Alam Elahee
MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE
Examiner
Art Unit 2614
July 29, 2007